

CLARK'S LETTER

Bryan's Masterly Speeches and Their Effect.

POWERFUL CAMPAIGNING.

Secretary Hay as a Hauler Down of the American Flag.

TEDDY IS THE WHOLE THING.

Alfred Portraits the Braggart in His True Colors—Strong Possibility That the Democrats May Carry Ohio—Philippine Policy of the Administration—Different Kinds of Expansion.

(Special Washington Letter.) In prize ring parlance Bryan is a wonder.

He succeeded in making a speech at Indianapolis against which even the most bitter Republicans have nothing to say except that he ought to have discussed 16 to 1 instead of imperialism, which the Kansas City convention declared to be "the paramount issue." What a contrast all this forms to the howl of ribald execration with which his wondrous speech at Chicago in 1896 was received! Truly Bryan is to be congratulated on having conquered the good opinion of his enemies.

Sure as a gun is made of iron the white man is mighty uncertain.

It grieves me sorely to state it, but it now appears that the theory embodied in the presidential questions propounded at a banquet down south at 2 o'clock in the morning—"Who will haul down the American flag? Men of Dixie, will you haul it down?"—is an adjustable theory made to fit circumstances. This discovery causes me to somewhat lose faith in human nature. For many moons rantankerous Republicans have at long range denounced as traitors all who would not subscribe to the idiotic doctrine that under no circumstances whatsoever should we pull our flag down from any place where we had floated it for any reason. Such jabber as they got off was not pleasant to hear or easy to bear.

Hauling Down the Flag.

But, mirabile dictu! now, after all this boasting and cavorting around, after all this playing of the Pharisee, Colonel John Hay, secretary of state, gives away to Johnnie Bull a strip of Alaska 20 miles wide and over 100 miles long! Didn't our flag float over that strip of auriferous soil? Hadn't it floated there triumphantly since 1867, when Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward added Alaska to our possessions? And in order to make Mr. Bull this valuable present, will it not be necessary to haul Old Glory down? Isn't this the swiftest and most thorough exposure of rank hypocrisy in modern times?

Colonel Hay is one of the most amiable of mortals. He is a scholar and writer of rare ability. His "Pike County Ballads" are famous, and his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" is a standard work, but I fear that Colonel Hay's residence at the court of St. James has given a bias to his thoughts and sentiments in favor of Mr. Bull which is detrimental to his country. If Colonel Hay doesn't quit coquetting with John, his name is not likely to blossom in the dust. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was a nauseating dose for the American people. When they discover that the colonel has presented Mr. Bull with a valuable strip of gold bearing land several times as large as Rhode Island, they are quite likely to make it unpleasant for the amiable Colonel Hay.

Teddy is it.

Colonel Teddy is it. He has been it ever since he delivered that St. Paul harangue. By this time it has perhaps percolated through his noddle that it is dangerous for the occupant of a glass house to throw stones. Ex-Governor John Peter Altgeld in that Toledo speech to which I referred in my last letter says:

Who, then, is this man, and what is his history? Personalities are offensive, and I will not indulge in them. But surely, when we are thus brutally assaulted, we may ask who it is that is berating us? I will not notice only a few of the incidents of his public career, which throw light on the question of his sincerity and discretion. I find it recorded that years ago he was a member of the New York legislature, and on one occasion he ruined the hopes of the country by making a speech against a class which he called the criminal class. But he at once dashed these hopes by turning around and voting with and for these very criminal class whom he had denounced.

In the year 1897 he held a federal office in Washington, and in order to escape paying his taxes in New York he signed an affidavit and swore before the ever living God that he was not a citizen of New York. If this was true, then, under the constitution of New York, he would not have been eligible for the governor of that state. By subsequently accepting a nomination and election to that office he showed that he did not believe his own affidavit. This being so, may it not be that he does not believe the charge he has made against us?

It is not recorded that he entered the Spanish war in Cuba, and, although his regiment was commanded by another man, he succeeded, by means of that modern weapon of warfare known as a newspaper bureau, in winning more renown as a fighter than General Grant did in four years of hard fighting, and he seems to be the only man on this continent who boasts of having, with his own hand, shot down and killed a Spaniard that was fleeing from the battlefield. In his book he says: "As they turned to run I closed in and fired twice, missing the first and killing the second." He then boasts that he had considered this feat unique, and so it is. He is the first brave man to shoot an enemy in the back.

Again the modern historians tell us that it was he who first demonstrated to mankind that how ever useful the camera may be to science, to art and to industry, its true mission is to develop tin plate heroes.

The records at Albany show that the governor got the legislature to pass a law taxing the franchises of corporations—a most righteous law. But the records also show that, at the demand of Tom Platt and the corporations, he reconvened the legislature in extra session and had it change this law so that the corporations dictated.

The canal fund of New York had been robbed of about \$9,000,000 by Republican politicians, and,

Although he lacked loudly of prosecution, the governor has not brought one of these men to justice.

History records the fact that the governor has never lost an opportunity, when standing in the temple of the market place, to make loud protestations of heroic virtue, but the historian has searched in vain for any evidence of performance. The volume of profession is full, but the page of performance is a blank.

I wish to avoid even the appearance of severity, and as I have not the language to properly characterize this man's career, I shall not attempt it. He is the right man to defend criminal aggression and the abandonment of plain duty, by the president. He is the right man to defend a war of conquest, the burning of towns, the slaughter of people and the assassination of liberty. But the Democratic party will pay no attention to his vulgar assaults.

If anything more caustic than that has appeared since Sir Philip Francis wrote the "Letters of Junius," I have not seen it. What's more, Colonel Roosevelt richly deserved the exclamation.

Politics in Ohio.

I have been in Ohio lately, giving political joint lectures at Chautauquas with my Republican friends, Hon. Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver of Iowa and Charles B. Landis of Indiana, and, while I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I should not be at all surprised to see Bryan get the electoral vote of Ohio and to see a majority of the Ohio delegation in congress Democratic. Now, mark you, I am not claiming Ohio, but I am stating that from close observation, from conversations with all manner and condition of people, my conclusion is that Democrats have the best chance to bag Ohio that they have had since Franklin Pierce mopped up the earth with General Winfield Scott in 1852.

The Jones vote added to the McLean vote would give the state to the Democrats by some 50,000, and that's precisely the thing which makes all things uncertain and which keeps everybody jumping. Where will the Jones vote be found this time? Is the question that gives Mark Hanna trouble, for Mark knows—none better—that if it once gets orated about that Ohio is a doubtful state that fact alone will defeat Mark.

At Lancaster Colonel Davidson and I had what many said was the greatest crowd assembled in Ohio at a political function since the log cabin, coonskin, hard elder campaign of 1840. Excitement was intense, which bodes good for the Democrats.

Human Nature the Same Everywhere.

Napoleon once said, "Scratch a Russian, and you will find a Tartar," and it really appears that if you scratch the average American citizen you will strike a savage. For years a good many good people in highly respectable communities, laying the flattering unction to their souls that they are better than the rest of us, have had a great deal to say about the lynchings in the south and west and have intimated very broadly that we, the denizens of those regions, were lapsing into barbarism. I believe they have even gone so far as to organize an antilynching society in Boston, the undisputed hub of the universe. The intention of this amiable society is to educate the people of the south and west into such a beatific state of mind that they will cease to lynch outrageous criminals. I have no doubt that the intentions of these Bostonese reformers are good, but it is said that hades is paved with good intentions. I once read of a little girl who put some obstacle in the way of a philosopher who was always staring. He fell over it and barked his shins and angrily inquired why she did it. She innocently replied, "To make you observe the beauties closer at hand."

During the Greek war for independence John Randolph of Roanoke visited an aristocratic lady neighbor of his and found her busily engaged making clothing for the naked Greeks. When he started to leave, the front yard was full of half naked plebeians. Pointing his long, bony forefinger at them, he shrieked to his hostess, "Madam, the Greeks are at our door!" I commend these two anecdotes to the Bostonese antilynchers and would suggest to them that they send an agent forthwith to Akron, O., a Republican city in a Republican state, the state of the president, of Hanna, Grosvenor and Foraker and many other apostles of the true, the beautiful and the good. Out there the other day they had the worst riot which has taken place since the Cincinnati riot some years ago. Strange to say, this rioting, bloodshed, arson and murder grew out of the fact that a negro brute had criminally assaulted a white girl. Now, mirabile dictu! this is the very same crime for which southern lynch men. All of which goes to show that human nature is the same in Ohio as in Mississippi, and the only way the society can stop these lynchings is by devising a way to stop the commission of these crimes for which men are now lynched.

I am not an advocate of lynch law—far from it—but I will undertake to say without the fear of successful contradiction that under the same provocation as that under which southern people lynch brutal outlaws and under which the Akron mob was operating a lynching can be pulled off with great éclat within sight of the headquarters of the Boston Antilynching society, and I would not be at all surprised if some of the members of the society would take a hand at the rope, for, after all, they are only human, and Mark Twain says we all have a heap of human nature in us.

PHILIPPINE POLICY. Among the very strongest and ablest men in the house of representatives is the Hon. James R. Williams of Carmel, Ills., popularly called "Bob" Williams. He knows what he wants to say, and he knows how to say it. He strikes straight from the shoulder every time. He is something more, however, than a very strong speaker; he is a student and a thinker. He is as faithful to Democratic principles as is the needle to the pole. There is not a member of the house on either side of the big aisle who does not entertain a wholesome respect for Bob Williams.

In discussing the policy of the president toward the Philippine Islanders the records at Albany show that the governor got the legislature to pass a law taxing the franchises of corporations—a most righteous law. But the records also show that, at the demand of Tom Platt and the corporations, he reconvened the legislature in extra session and had it change this law so that the corporations dictated.

The canal fund of New York had been robbed of about \$9,000,000 by Republican politicians, and,

Congressman Williams rang the bell every shot. In concluding his speech he said:

But in answer to all these allegations we are met with the very eloquent but empty phrase, "Who will pull down the flag?" I answer, the American government, whenever its honor and glory require it, but no other power on earth shall ever haul it down. Our government has always pulled it down, from places where it did not belong. It pulled it down in Mexico, in Canada, and, if we observe our sacred pledge, we will pull it down in Cuba whenever its people desire it.

We had better haul it down in Cuba now than have it wave over that fair island as the banner of larceny and corruption. I would rather see it go down in honor than in dishonor; down as the emblem of liberty than up as the emblem of despotism. Our flag should never remain in any land where the constitution can never go and American liberty can never dwell. I would rather have it snatched from its mast a thousand times than see its sacred folds unfurled to the breeze as the new banner of American imperialism, the funeral signal of the republic.

Who will pull down the flag? I ask: Who will pull down the Declaration of Independence? Who will pull down the American flag? The sad echo comes from the White House, William, the conqueror, he will pull them down. He has already torn from their sacred pages the sublime sentiments of liberty and freedom and written in their stead, in letters of blood, the bitter words of tyranny and oppression.

Would to God the Republican party of today contained within its ranks another Lincoln, to check it in its downward course of criminal aggression and restore it to the sacred precincts of human liberty it once enjoyed.

But the question is frequently asked by gentlemen on the other side, how can the Democrats oppose the annexation of those islands when Jefferson, their great founder, was such an expansionist? Jefferson was an expansionist, but not an imperialist. Jefferson's expansion consisted in acquiring territory here on this hemisphere, then in the possession of a foreign power, thereby removing from our very doors a European colony whose presence here made war more threatening and defense more difficult.

McKinley's expansion gives us territory 10,000 miles from this capital and carries us right into the broils and entanglements of all the warring powers of Europe. Jefferson's expansion removed the foreign flag from our shores, while McKinley's expansion carries our flag into a foreign land. Jefferson's expansion strengthened our fortifications and made it easier to defend our territory than before, while McKinley's expansion weakens our fortifications and makes our national defense more difficult and expensive. Jefferson acquired territory with a population of one to every 25 square miles, with a climate adapted to our people and suitable for American homes, while McKinley is trying to acquire territory with a population of over 70 to the square mile, with a climate entirely unfit for our people and never intended for American homes. Jefferson acquired territory to become future states of the republic, inhabited by American citizens, while McKinley is acquiring territory to become colonies of the United States, inhabited by subjects and not citizens. Jefferson expanded the nation with our territory, while McKinley is expanding our territory without the republic.

Jefferson's expansion carried to the inhabitants of the new territory the glad message of peace and constitutional liberty, while McKinley's expansion carries to the inhabitants of the new territory the message of death and despotism. No liberty, no freedom, no happiness, no peace, no justice, no representation with taxation and a government with the consent of the governed. McKinley's annexation gives to the inhabitants of the new territory taxation without representation and government without the consent of the governed.

Jefferson's expansion was republicanism; McKinley's expansion is imperialism. How absurd to compare the peaceful annexation of territory here on our own hemisphere, right at our own door, tightly settled, good climate and suitable for homes for our own people and for future states of the republic, with the forcible annexation of several hundred small islands 7,000 miles from our nearest shores, with a climate unfit for Americans, with a dense population of people alien to our government, our institutions and our civilization. Who will be so blind as not to see the distinction?

No, Mr. Chairman, McKinley imperialism will find no likeness in the whole history of this republic. Thank God, America has had but one Napoleon, and I hope she may never have another. Already American liberty under this administration has become too timid to sympathize with the oppressed of other lands now struggling for that same liberty and freedom which we ourselves enjoy. If we had a Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln in the White House today, the American government would be sympathizing with the liberty loving Boers of South Africa instead of their British oppressors.

But it is whispered we are now in the act of becoming a world power, and no one must disturb the evolution. Why, sir, we have been a world power for over a hundred years. We are now, and for years have been, the mightiest world power on the face of the earth, made so not by war, but by peace—long reigns of peace. Sir, what has contributed more to our rapid progress as a nation than the pure sunlight of peace, which has cast its rays of glory into every corner of the republic?

Under its sweet influence we have expanded in education, science, art, literature, useful inventions and all the happy auxiliaries of a progressive civilization. Who is not proud of our whole history as a republic, living under the constitution and within the constitution as our fathers made it? Who would exchange it now for an empire? With such supreme satisfaction of our past, why imperil the future by attempting new schemes or trying new experiments? Why not permit the old ship of state to sail on upon that same well tried sea, which will surely carry it safely through to higher honors and grander glories for the republic?

But, alas, who will haul down the flag? I answer, who will haul down McKinley? The people, the liberty loving people. They will haul him down early in November. They will snatch from his imperial brow his glittering crown bought with the blood of his countrymen and endorse in his place of power that gallant champion of human rights, that fearless defender of human freedom, and crown him with the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the republic.

Champ Clark

Americans in Spain.

A Madrid correspondent of the Baltimore American says: "The Spaniard makes no distinction between the people and products of England and North America, but labels them all 'Ingleses.' Here 'American' means South American, representing countries with which these people are much more familiar than with the United States, and if you tell them that you are an 'American' they immediately express surprise that you do not speak Spanish as fluently as they do."

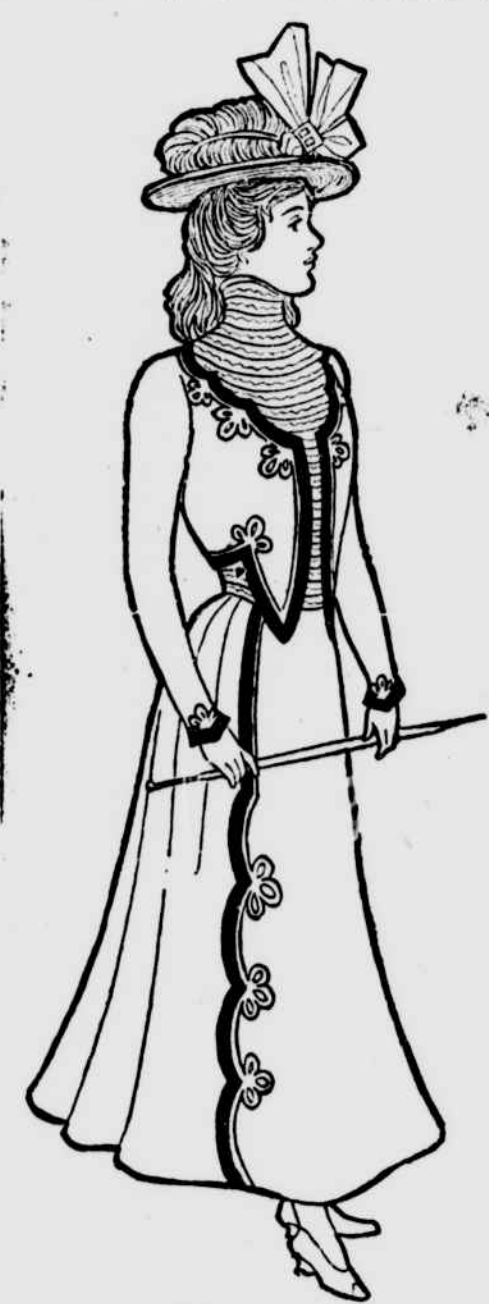
This misunderstanding seems to be equally shared by the South Americans who come to visit the mother country and who frequently apply to the American minister at Madrid for assistance or advice when they should go instead to Chile or Peru or wherever they hail from. All this seems natural enough in view of the close relations that have always existed between Spain and her ex-colonies, but it is not flattering to the national pride of Uncle Sam's sons and daughters to find their beloved land spangled off the map altogether.

The abolition of the penny postage stamp is the latest proposal that has been made to the English postoffice for the improvement of the system. It is suggested that a form of automatic machine should be employed with a slit into which the letter should be inserted.

THE MODE.

Fashion in Gown Skirts and Silk Petticoats.

Skirts are decidedly long, touching the ground in front and at the sides, while at the back they drag more or less. The consequence is that every woman carries her skirt in her hand in the street, which necessitates pretty and well cared for



GIRL'S TOILET.

shoes. The only short skirts worn are those which are uncompromisingly short, escaping the ground by several inches.

Petticoats follow the fashions of gowns in form, but do not trail at all, even when intended for wear with a trained skirt. They are still much trimmed below the knee, but are quite plain above it and at the back of the waist are laid in a few plaits. Petticoats of the more elaborate order have insets of black or white lace, ruffles of chiffon edged with ribbon or velvet, tiny gauze ruffles or ruffles of finely pinked silk, flounces of lace, and, in fact, are as richly adorned as gowns. The plainer kinds have various arrangements of plaits and ruffles of the same material as the body of the petticoat, which is usually taffeta or a kind of silk alpaca, which is more durable.

The girl's costume pictured is of beige satin cloth, the skirt being plaited and stitched at the sides and back. It closes at the right side, the edge being scalloped and bordered with a band of brown velvet, with appliques of blue silk. The bolero and sleeves of the cloth are trimmed in the same way. The chemise is of shirred blue silk, and the wide, plaited belt is also of blue silk. The sailor hat of fancy straw is decorated with beige ribbon, a beige plume and a gold buckle.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

MILLINERY HINTS.

Hats and Bows to Accompany Summer Gowns.

Among other millinery novelties is a hat of heavy straw braid, upon each seam of which is a tiny ruche of black gauze. The crown of some hats is completely covered with flowers.

The newest hat shapes have a high, narrow crown. A shape of this sort is made of real lace, laid flat over a transparent puffing of light mousseline de soie, the trimming being a simple piquet of roses or orchids.

Hats of coarse chip in all colors are to be much worn, as are horsehair lace

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.



Condensed Schedule in Effect June 10, 1900.

No. 11 No. 5	Daily	EASTERN TIME	No. 6 No. 12	Daily
5:20p	7:00a	Lv. Charleston	Ar. 11:30a	8:15p
5:50p	7:40a	Lv. Sumnerville	Ar. 10:30a	7:20p
6:20p	8:10a	Lv. Orangeburg	Ar. 9:30a	6:50p
6:50p	8:40a	Lv. Kingville	Ar. 9:00a	6:20p
7:20p	9:10a	Lv. Sumter	Ar. 8:30a	5:50p
7:50p	9:40a	Lv. Camden	Ar. 8:00a	5:20p
8:20p	10:10a	Lv. Columbia	Ar. 7:30a	4:50p
8:50p	10:40a	Lv. Charleston	Ar. 7:00a	4:20p
9:20p	11:10a	Lv. Branchville	Ar. 6:30a	3:50p
9:50p	11:40a	Lv. Bamberg	Ar. 6:00a	3:20p
10:20p	12:10a	Lv. Denmark	Ar. 5:30a	2:50p
10:50p	12:40a	Lv. Blackville	Ar. 5:00a	2:20p
11:20p	1:10a	Lv. Aiken	Ar. 4:30a	1:50p
11:50p	1:40a	Lv. Augusta and Lv.	Ar. 4:00a	1:20p

NOTE: In addition to the above service trains Nos. 1 and 2 are run daily between Charleston and Asheville, carrying elegant Pullman sleeping cars. No. 15 leave Charleston 11:30 p. m.; arrive Asheville 5:55 a. m.; arrive Asheville 9:05 a. m.; No. 16 leave Asheville 2:05 p. m.; leave Columbia 1:35 a. m.; arrive Charleston 7:00 a. m. Sleeping cars ready for occupancy at Charleston at 9:30 p. m. These trains make close connections at Columbia with through trains between Florida points and Washington and New York.

No. 15 No. 3	Daily	GREENVILLE	No. 12 No. 16	Daily
11:00p	7:00a	Lv. Charleston	Ar. 8:15p	7:00a
11:30p	7:30a	Lv. Asheville	Ar. 8:45p	7:30a
12:00p	8:00a	Lv. Orangeburg	Ar. 9:15p	8:00a
12:30p	8:30a	Lv. Columbia	Ar. 9:45p	8:30a
1:00p	9:00a	Lv. Greenwood	Ar. 10:15p	9:00a
1:30p	9:30a	Lv. Abbeville	Ar. 10:45p	9:30a
2:00p	10:00a	Lv. Anderson	Ar. 11:15p	10:00a
2:30p	10:30a	Lv. Greenville	Ar. 11:45p	10:30a

Lv. Augusta	Ar. Savannah	Ar. Savannah	Ar. Savannah
7:00a	9:30a	8:50p	5:20p
8:00a	10:30a	9:50p	6:20p
9:00a	11:30a	10:50p	7:20p
10:00a	12:30a	11:50p	8:20p
11:00a	1:30a	12:50p	9:20p
12:00a	2:30a	1:50p	10:20p

Lv. Savannah	Ar. Savannah	Ar. Savannah	Ar. Savannah
12:30a	12:30p	6:00a	4:50a
1:00a	1:00p	6:30a	5:20a
1:30a	1:30p	7:00a	5:50a
2:00a	2:00p	7:30a	6:20a
2:30a	2:30p	8:00a	6:50a
3:00a	3:00p	8:30a	7:20a

Lv. Columbia	Ar. Columbia	Ar. Columbia	Ar. Columbia
11:25a	1:20a	6:10a	5:00a
12:00p	3:00a	10:15a	4:50p
12:10p	3:15a	11:40a	8:40p
1:00p	4:00a	9:00a	9:15p
1:30p	4:30a	9:10a	9:15p

Lv. Charleston	Ar. Charleston	Ar. Charleston	Ar. Charleston
7:00a	5:20p	11:50a	10:30p
8:00a	6:20p	12:50a	11:30p
9:00a	7:20p	1:50p	12:30p
10:00a	8:20p	2:50p	1:30p
11:00a	9:20p	3:50p	2:30p
12:00a	10:20p	4:50p	3:30p

Lv. Atlanta	Ar. Atlanta	Ar. Atlanta	Ar. Atlanta
5:40a	4:15p	11:50a	10:30p
6:40a	5:15p	12:50a	11:30p
7:40a	6:15p	1:50p	12:30p
8:40a	7:15p	2:50p	1:30p
9:40a	8:15p	3:50p	2:30p
10:40a	9:15p	4:50p	3:30p

Lv. Lexington	Ar. Lexington	Ar. Lexington	Ar. Lexington
5:00p	6:00a	7:15a	5:30p
6:00p	7:00a	8:15a	6:30p
7:00p	8:00a	9:15a	7:30p
8:00p	9:00a	10:15a	8:30p
9:00p	10:00a	11:15a	9:30p
10:00p	11:00a	12:15a	10:30p

Lv. Louisville	Ar. Louisville	Ar.
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